At page 4, lines 16-21, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

A2

A greater or lesser amount of magnetic material may be used in a larger or smaller magnetic assembly designed to fit infant wrist joints, adult arms, legs, heads, or other parts with differently-sized cross-sections to provide the required depth-of-pull. Preferably, the magnetic assembly is arranged as described herein for the preferred embodiment, scaled up or down as appropriate. However, other materials and configurations may be used, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

At page 5, lines 1-8, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

A3

The manikins of this invention having magnetically attachable parts have the following advantages: If the manikin is knocked over, or if someone pulls on the attached part, it will come loose rather than breaking off; and the mating parts are self-seeking in use, so that they will come together in proper orientation even when being mated beneath clothes. Generally, manikins are dressed with arms removed, and the arms then have to be inserted and positioned inside the sleeves "blind," without the dresser being able to see to align them properly. The self-seeking feature of the magnetic mating parts of this invention substantially aids in ease of dressing and provides a significant time savings for manikin dressers.

At page 6, lines 5-26, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

A4

In order to provide more depth-of-pull, additional magnetic material having a strong depth-of-pull in contact with the ring magnet, but separated from direct contact with the pole piece (outer edges of the cup) may be provided. Because the size of the manikin joint is limited, the size of the magnetic assembly will be limited, and it will usually be necessary to conserve space within the cup-shaped pole piece. Using nothing but strontium ferrite ceramic magnets in the preferred embodiment of this invention might require a pole piece too large to fit within the typical manikin joint. Thus, additional magnetic materials to provide depth-of-pull are preferably made of materials which provide greater depth-of-pull than the ceramic magnets. Neodymium magnets are preferred, e.g., neodymium-iron-boron materials. They may be in the form of a ring, radial arc segments, or any other desirable shape, so long as the separation from the sides of the pole piece is maintained and the desired depth-of-pull is achieved. In a preferred embodiment, the magnetic assembly comprises as additional magnetic material-- two neodymium arc segments symmetrically placed

a

opposite each other, and spanning about 45-90 degrees of arc in the ring magnet. The size of such additional magnetic materials is selected to provide the required depth-of-pull as will be evident to those of skill in the art, or easily ascertainable without undue experimentation using the information provided herein. The additional magnetic materials are spaced apart from the pole piece a sufficient distance so that the magnetic force therefrom is not substantially conducted through the pole piece. Preferably, the additional magnetic materials are spaced apart from the pole piece at least about one-eighth inch in the preferred embodiment hereof which involves the use of a circular cup-shaped pole piece having a height of one-half inch and a diameter of two and a half inches.

At page 8, lines 26-27, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

Figure 3 shows a cup magnet magnetic assembly of this invention comprising flanges, a mating pin and an index pin. Figure 3A is a plan view and Figure 3B is a side view.

At page 9, lines 7-8, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

Figures 7A and 7B compare the depth-of-pull at the strongest points of attraction for the magnetic assembly of this invention and a prior art sandwich magnet.

At page 10, lines 1-12, please delete the table and replace with the following table:

Table 1

Permanent Magnet Material Comparison Table

Material	Cost Index	Coercivity Hci (KOe)
Nd-Fe-B (sintered)	65%	Up to 30
Nd-Fe-B (bonded)	50%	Up to 11
Sm-Co (sintered)	100%	Up to 25
Sm-Co (bonded)	85%	Up to 10
Alnico	30%	Up to 2
Hard Ferrite	5%	Up to 3
Flexible	2%	Up to 2

Source: stanfordmagnets.com.

At page 12, lines 7-10, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

A8

The attracted material may be on the manikin trunk or larger body part, and the magnetic material is on the smaller part to be attached, or vice versa. In one embodiment of this invention, manikins are equipped with magnetic mating parts at some or all joints normally articulable in the human body.

At page 12, lines 22-26, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

A9

Figure 1B shows a side view of a manikin of this invention showing a metallic plate **12** attached at the neck, at the shoulder **36**, and elbow **26**, and indicating a variety of positions for the arm attainable using indexing pins in the magnetic element (not shown) which fit into corresponding indexing holes **34** shown in metallic plate **12** at the shoulder **36.** This metallic plate **12** also shows mating hole **32.**

At page 14, lines 7-12, please delete the paragraph and replace with the following paragraph:

A10

Figure 6A shows an end view of a prior art sandwich magnet consisting of a ceramic magnet **82** and steel pole pieces **84.** Lines of magnetic force **86** indicate how the magnetic force runs from the magnet to the pole pieces, and across the top through the air between the pole pieces, as well as across the bottom through the material of the manikin **88.** This type of magnet design can provide good on-contact strength, but little depth-of-pull. Magnetic poles are indicated as N and S.

Please delete the paragraph from page 14, line 30 through page 15, line 10 and replace with the following paragraph:

A10

The on-contact and depth-of-pull strengths of magnetic assemblies of this invention were tested and compared to those of conventional sandwich magnets using a gauss meter. Figure 7A shows the magnetic assembly of this invention with the poles labeled N (north) and S (south). The asterisk **90**, positioned about one-fourth inch from the center of the 2.5-inch-diameter magnetic assembly, indicates that the strongest depth-of-pull force was measured at this distance from the center. The circle **92** on the perimeter of the pole piece **70** indicates that the strongest on-contact force is measured at the perimeter. Figure 7B shows a sandwich magnet of the prior art. The